

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

SELECTED POETRY.

From Simms' forthcoming volume of Poems.
Sweetly Fall the Dews.

Sweetly fall the dew of night,
Gently swells the evening air,
And the moon, with maiden bright,
Walks her dream-like sphere;
And the flower now folds her leaf,
And the bee hath ceased his hum;
Slumber—ills the mourner's grief—
Rapture, too, is dumb.

Not a murmur wakes the shore,
Fill'd with strife and sorrow long;
And, in place of ocean's roar,
There's a breath of song!
All's not grief that nature knows,
Shies are never all of care;
And, from Heaven, a sweet repose,
Anguish wins at last.

Wherefore battle with the cloud,
When the morrow's calm is nigh?
Even as we brood above the shroud,
Hark the lullaby!
For each joy that flies to-day,
One more bright the morrow brings,
For each dear bird flown away,
One to-morrow sings.

POLITICAL.

BY REQUEST.

From the Dartington Southerner.

Letter from Hon. J. P. Zimmerman.

Mr. Editor: I was astonished the other day on opening the Dartington "Flag," to see it announced in a way to attract notice that I endorse the letter of Major Perry, the Editor, promising, in order to show the enormity of the sin, and to hold me up to public reprobation to publish the letter next week. What Mr. Rugg's motive may be, in thus departing from the courtesies of life, in dragging a man into public notice, who is seeking retirement, and who cannot be regarded in any other light than as a private individual, I cannot pretend to say. It must be to bring himself into notoriety, as a zealous and fearless defender of Southern rights, or it may be, to show more fully that he has imbued the spirit by which most of the papers of the State are at the present time actuated.

Intolerance, has ever been a poor argument as was found to be the case in 1851, when those who opposed the ruinous policy of secession, were branded with every epithet of abuse and vituperation.

Whatever may have been his motive every body will, it seems to me, at once perceive the discountenance exhibited, and repudiate the attempt to bribe and suppress the full and free expression of private opinion, by any man, whatever position he may occupy.

I am not, and do not intend to be a candidate for public favor, and no man has a right to arraign me for my private sentiments, privately expressed. His ostentatious offer of his columns to explain my position does not palliate or soften the injustice; and I shall therefore use another medium, preferring under the circumstances, a paper, whose Editor, if he has always been hostile to me, (I hope politically only) has the reputation of being a generous opponent.

I might, very properly, decline to notice Mr. Rugg at all, for the reason, that being a private man, my opinions can have but little weight with the people. But in as much as I have never concealed my opinions on any subject of interest, and (if I have any influence it is because I have never been afraid to take my position and defend it.) I submit a few brief remarks in reply to the charges preferred. In doing so I shall speak fearlessly and independently, for I have nothing to ask of my friends, and nothing to fear from my enemies.

In reference to Major Perry, to endorse whose opinions, is in the estimation of some to exhibit the grossest defilement from political honesty, I must be permitted to remark, that I have never seen a man with whom I have been as slightly intimate, for whom I have a higher respect. Intelligent, patriotic, independent and incorruptible, I have regarded him as the very impersonation of the man without fear and without reproach. No man (in the language of the late Chancellor Dargun in reference to Major Perry,) has less of the character of the demagogue. If in taking his political position, he has been governed by interested motives, he has always been singularly unfortunate, in choosing, what appeared to be at the time, the unpopular side.

I have not Major Perry's letter before me, so that I am indebted to an imperfect memory, for the points on which I shall remark.—His first opinion is, that the election of Lincoln will not be a sufficient cause for dissolution of the Union. I concur with him in that and expressed myself to this effect some years ago to a friend, whose name I forbear to mention. If that election is made according to the provisions of the constitution, fairly, and honestly by the electoral colleges, or the House of Representatives in case of a failure by the former, it will not justify us in the eyes of the world, to resort to disunion. The people to whom the grave proposition of disunion is submitted, will naturally ask what has Lincoln done, not what are his opinions. They will not suppose, that mere anticipated evil, is sufficient, but will inquire for the actual mischief that has been done.

If more apprehension of farther injustice and aggression is regarded as enough, why not dissolve now! even though a Democratic President, and that by our own vote to aid in his election, holds the sceptre. From the present position of parties, we look for further encroachments. If this is the principle by which we are to be governed why strive to elect Breckinridge and Lane? Their election will form but a feeble and imperfect break-water, to the rushing, overflowing tide of fanaticism. It is as certain as the sun shines, that the political influence of the South, is gone. "The sceptre has departed from Judah," and who believes that he can ever grasp it again? who looks for another slave State

where the North possesses the power, furnished by foreign population, annually accumulating in her cities, to be before-hand with us in occupying the vacant territory.

In the course of a few years, who ever may be elected President several (we may say, many) free States will be added to the Confederacy. I don't understand that the proposition for disunion is based on any past issues, but simply on the election of a Black Republican candidate. "So far therefore, as regards the probabilities of the future, there is as much cause for a dissolution, whether Bell, or Breckinridge, or Lincoln is elected. As to the probable course of Lincoln's administration, which Major Perry's love of the Union, induces him to hope, will be favorable to the South, I would simply remark, that if it should be as hostile to us, as some suppose it will be, he will soon furnish us with reasons satisfactory to all parties for dissolving our political relations.

My second reason for opposition, is that on the issue presented, we cannot obtain co-operation. This, I believe Maj. Perry asserts, and I concur with him. Mr. Rugg supposes that "our honorable Senator has made a step backward since 1851." What evidence has he produced to support the charge? To be willing to dissolve the union on certain conditions of support and sympathy, is one thing; to approve the issue on which it is to be made is another. The attempt should never be made without such justification as will insure the respect of the world and obtain the aid and consent of our Southern sister States. Is the one proposed such a one? Will it secure the co-operation of any one single State? In my opinion—not one. Look to the frontier States—will Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Maryland consent. What became of Mr. Meuninger's mission to Virginia? That great State rejected all propositions for a Convention, even for consultation among the States, though smarting under the insult and irritation of the John Brown raid. Will you look to North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida? Do you meet with an encouraging response from either or all of these States? If so let us see it. What is the internal condition of these States at the present time? Divided and distracted, on the subject of the Presidential election.—From present appearances, I would as soon suppose that Douglas would carry Georgia, as that Breckinridge will, when I remember the names of his electors, and of his colleagues in nomination for the Vice Presidency, a citizen of that State. Where is Mr. Yancy's State? Torn to pieces by internal dissension, having a strong Bell and Everett party. It is assuming but little, in my judgment, to say, that none of the States alluded to, can go out of the Union without the hazard of civil war. So far as I am concerned, I stand on the same ground I occupied in 1851, if the co-operation of several contiguous States can be procured. Here, I differ from Maj. Perry, for he I suppose, does not wish to lose the Union, even with co-operation; I am reluctantly compelled to say, I do. In the language of the Charleston Courier "the North and the South have become two people." I fear irreconcilably diverse in opinions and policy.—Happy would it be for them to say let us separate and be at peace. The controversy between them grows more bitter and intense with every passing day. There is a fixed and deeprooted hostility in the Northern mind to Southern Institutions, manifested not so much in the Legislature of Congress, where Democratic influences have generally come to the aid of the South, as in the sentiments of the people and acts and resolutions of State Legislatures. These have nullified the laws of Congress for our benefit, and aided by intervention of their courts, to rob the people of the South of their property. Many of their citizens have associated to entice away and entrap our slaves and to incite them to insurrection and murder. And churches have impiously raised the banner of God to consecrate the deeds of hell.

That disunion must come, and will come unless there is a change, admits of no doubt. Whenever the South, or a respectable portion thereof of coterminous States dissolve relations so unnatural and so hostile, I shall go through with fear and trembling; lest after the measurable amount of blood and treasure it may cost us, we shall find ourselves in no wise better.

It only remains for me now to touch on separate secession, before I bring this epistle to a close. I hope this issue will not be forced on the people of South Carolina. The Press, it is true, with a few exceptions have said nothing on the subject, but continue to insist on resistance. What is meant? co operative resistance, or separate State resistance? if the former, I have nothing to say. Among other signs of the times indicating a purpose to resort to separate secession, eminent public men, and some of them too, who were opposed to it in 1851, have spoken in favor of it. Whether they seriously contemplate any such issue, or are merely preparing the way for certain elections to take place in the Legislature of the State, I cannot say. Violent politicians are usually popular with young men, and one active young man, in an election, is worth a half dozen old ones. But if it be really intended to put South Carolina forward in the tournament, I cannot but believe that the result will be as it was before, not from love of the Union, or hope of favorable change in Northern sentiment, but from dread of greater evils than those we suffer. Thinking people will ask themselves, are they likely to benefit their condition by the movement, or to remedy or avert the evils they suffer or dread?—Would South Carolina be any safer or stronger, when isolated from her Southern sisters, cut off from their sympathy and union, even though enjoying the benefits and glories of separate nationality. All this is upon the supposition that she should succeed in peacefully sundering the ties of the Union, of which there is not the remotest probability. Whether secession is attempted by South Carolina or any other State, war must ensue, and what

will be the result in such a contest need not be argued.

All the attempts of South Carolina at leadership have heretofore failed, and I know nothing that will qualify her for greater success in the future in dictating to her co-States of the South what they ought to do. She is neither wiser nor stronger, nor richer, to bear the burdens of the attempt now than before, and it must be confessed that there is a "great gulf" between the character and talents of her former statesmen and patriots, and those who have assumed the direction of her destinies now.

In conclusion, permit me to remark, that if you wish disunion, seek such an occasion for it as will secure your own hearty approval, the approbation of an enlightened world, and the aid and consent of the South. Just in proportion to the union of sentiment will be the strength of the effort. He is not a wise man, nor a friend to the South, who would precipitate the great struggle on an insufficient issue, and it is my deliberate opinion that South Carolina, by her unfortunate attempt at separate secession in 1851, has done more to weaken and to procrastinate the probabilities of co-operation than she can ever compensate by any future efforts. I love her for "the father's sake." I expect to live and die within her limits, but I can never consent, so far as my feeble opposition may go, that she should do what will injure on herself and the cause which she holds so dear, irreparable injury.

J. P. ZIMMERMAN.

Common Sense.

Albert Pike, of Arkansas, in giving the reasons for his support of Breckinridge and Lane, says:

I was for many years a Whig, and afterward an American; and I am not ashamed of having been either. Looking back along the path of my life I see many things to regret, much done that I could wish had been left undone, much omitted that I could wish had been performed. If my motives are impugned and unworthy ones sought to be assigned for my present action, I shall remain entirely silent; for I am less than nothing in this present great exigency of the country, and the value of what I have written does not at all depend on the motives that actuate the writer.

Only four years since, John C. Breckinridge was nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency, and his whole party received that nomination with singular gladness and enthusiasm. In the Ashland district, in which the great Whig leader had his home, the young Bayard of Democracy, without fear and without reproach, had before then met the Whig array, before that great party had been taught elsewhere to lower its crest, and he had conquered—and, what was more to his honor, had gained the esteem and admiration of his opponents. Kentucky has lately had no honors to bestow that she has not thought him the worthiest to bear. None anywhere reviled him, and few men, at any time, so united and deserved the good opinions of their countrymen.

If the theory of Squatter sovereignty should be established as an accurate exposition of the Constitution, and as the settled policy of the country, it will be idle for the South to expect any further addition to the number of slave States. Let this be the settled policy, and it will needs have a great and often controlling influence upon the action of the South in regard to many matters of national concern—will greatly sway it in the decision as to peace and war, and so, perhaps, imperil the national honor; as to the acquisition of new territory, the creation of Territorial Governments, expenditures for the Territories, extinguishment of Indian titles, the authorizing Territories to take steps to become States. Continually the slavery question will obtrude itself into Congress; and it will be found as in like cases it always has been found, that men cannot avoid blinking it, nor get a lion out of their path by shutting their eyes, and trying to convince themselves that he is no longer there.

There can be no Non-Intervention by Congress, without Non-Intervention by the Territorial Legislatures. The South asks for bread, and Squatter Sovereignty offers it a stone. Agitation in the Territories will create agitation in Congress, and the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention can not exist together.

BENEFITS OF RAILROADS.—The following from the Houston Telegraph, shows what railroads are doing for Texas:

We learn that the increase of taxable property in Brazoria county, since the railroad reached there, has been astonishing. In 1858, before the grading had more than commenced in the county, the total value on the tax rolls was \$4,705,348. The taxable property this year is \$7,246,206, the increase in two years being over two and a half million of dollars. Such an astonishing increase has no parallel anywhere in the State, unless we except Harris county, and as an argument in favor of railroads, it weighs a ton.

BEAUTIFUL EXPRESSION.—Rev. Dr. Palmer, of this city, (says the N. Orleans Delta,) is acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent ministers in the United States. He uses no manuscript in the pulpit, and consequently has that freedom which is necessary to true oratory, giving full scope to the inspiration of his subject. One Sunday evening, last year, we listened to a sermon in which he was speaking of God as recognized in His works. His whole discourse was marked by earnestness and a perfect command of language. Towards the close, when the whole congregation had become warmed up by the fervor of his eloquence, he raised his voice and exclaimed in tones which all who heard him will remember: "The galaxy which arches the Heavens so grandly to-night, is the glorious pathway of the Creator through the Universe, and the myriad stars which besprinkle it are the golden dust that rises up in the wake of His chariot wheels."

Ex-Speaker Orr to Hon. Amos Kendall.

ANDERSON, S. C., August 16, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 9th inst. Your age, experience and ability entitle your opinions to great weight on every reflecting mind, and I regret to learn from your letter that you dissent from my recommendation that the honor and safety of the South require its prompt secession from the Union, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. You say your "mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons." You would greatly oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by us, should the Government, in November, pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Can it be prudent, safe or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?

In glancing at the evil and remedy, I invite specially your attention:

1. To the persistent refusal of many of the free States and to large bodies of men in all of them to execute the Fugitive Slave law.

2. To the untiring efforts of fanatics who come to the slave States under the guise of preachers, teachers, &c., in inveigling away our slaves, and to the general sympathy with their nefarious purposes evinced by the facilities furnished them by the underground railroad in spiriting away our slaves beyond the reach of their owners.

3. To the raid of John Brown and the sympathy which his well-merited execution evoked.

4. To the recent insurrectionary movements in Texas—projected and carried out by Abolition emissaries, where the incendiary torch of the slave, lighted by Abolition traitors, has reduced to ashes one million of dollars' worth of property and where the timely discovery of the hellish scheme alone saved the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

These are the natural and necessary results of the teachings of Black Republicanism; and if we have such developments under an Administration which professes to guard our constitutional rights, in the name of Heaven, what may we not expect when a great party takes the Government and its machinery under its control, avowing openly its purpose to be the extirpation of African slavery wherever it exists?

Is it wise, if we do not mean to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact, the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendages and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President would ever execute any law within her borders, unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons.

In your letter you say that you have not taken me to be of that class of men in the South who for years past have been making and seeking pretexts for destroying the Union. You have not misjudged me nor my designs. I have a profound and abiding affection for the Union of our fathers, and deeply deplore the existence of the causes which are rapidly tending to its destruction. During the whole of my Congressional career, I sought to tranquillize sectional strife. When I first entered the House, the Abolition party, headed by Giddings and Wilmot, numbered eight; ten years have rolled away, and now that party is a majority of the whole House. Is it not time that the South should begin to look to her safety and independence?

I trust that the impending storm may be averted; that our rights and the Union may be saved; that fraternal regard may be restored; and that our country may go on in the highway of prosperity that it has so successfully trod for the last seventy years. This is the aspiration of my heart, and yet I am painfully impressed with the conviction that it will never be realized. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR.

HON. AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

A CORNFIELD WORTH SEEING.—A recent drive over the large and beautiful plantation of Wm. J. Eve, Esq., of this city, brought us into his famous "Bar-field," the surface of which lies pretty low, and contiguous to the Savannah river. It was planted in corn on the seventh of June to the extent of eighty acres. The ground being naturally moist as well as rich, and having had that deep and thorough cultivation, which no planter knows how to practice and appreciate better than Mr. Eve, it now presents a crop estimated to yield an average of eighty bushels to the acre. In this year of drought and blight, such a cornfield is a good sight for those that fear a lack of bread; nor will the five or six hundred acres of ripe corn on the same farm fail to cheer one with a promise of plenty. There are several features in the management of this most successful planting establishment that deserve, and shall receive, a full description in our columns. The true philosophy of agriculture is best taught by example.

[Field and Fireside, Augusta.

KNAVERY.—A clergyman and a barber quarrelling, the former said, "You have lived like a knave, and you will die like a knave." "Then," said the barber, "you will bury me like a knave."

A LITTLE DISCOVERY.—Observing boy: "Ma, Aunt Mary has been eating the honey." Astonished mother: "How do you know, my dear?" Son: "Cause I heard Mr. Slyboots say he wanted to sip the honey from her lips."

A Glance from High Authority.

Mr. DeBow, the editor of a Review which takes for its especial objects the Industrial Resources and Commercial Prosperity of the South, has lately visited the work now in progress on the Blue Ridge Railroad, and gives the following succinct report. Mr. DeBow is a man of intelligence, and keenly alive to the development of his section. Mark his brief allusion to this matter:

At another time we shall give full statistics of the Blue Ridge Road. It will be completed to Walhalla, twenty-five miles in December next, which will give thirty-five miles of completed road. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended.—Several very important and costly tunnels are in process of excavation. Three of these are in South Carolina, varying in length from 616 feet to about a mile.

In South Carolina, three fourths of the grading, one third of the Tunnel excavation, three fourths of the square drain masonry, and one fourth of the bridge masonry, have been done, and one fourth of the track laid. There has also been laid a track to Hayne's Quarry, 14 miles long.

In Georgia seven seventeenths of grading, one seventh of the tunnel excavation, two thirds of the square drain masonry, and two thirds of the bridge masonry, have been done. The length of the road in South Carolina and Georgia is only 30 per cent. of the entire length, and its cost will be 58 per cent. of the whole cost of the road.

The estimated cost of the entire road is \$7,000,000, and the able and intelligent engineer, Walter Gwynne, in his latest reports, sees nothing to change the estimate.

This road will realize the early dream of South Carolina, to unite herself with Louisville and Cincinnati, by a direct and expeditious route, a it was exhibited in the convention held twenty-five years ago, and in the labors of General Hayne, who in this service deserves as much as his distinguished ancestor, to be called the "Martyr Hayne."

By this route, Charleston will be distant 410 miles from Knoxville, an advantage over the shipping point of Richmond of 84 miles, and over Savannah of 94 miles. The total distance to Louisville will be 677 miles, by roads for the most part constructed, and to Cincinnati 683 miles, against 1,200 to 1,400 miles by existing routes.

Knoxville is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Holston, and the trade of this and tributary rivers is concentrated at Chattanooga. At one time after the rise in the river, 200 boats were seen moored at Knoxville, on the way to Chattanooga, laden with salt and plaster from Virginia, and with every variety of Western produce. This trade will be intercepted by Charleston. Knoxville, too will become the entrepot of Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.—When a patient has been under my professional hand, to the extent of a thorough overhauling or placing in order, he is put in possession of the following directions, for his personal observance and benefit. They are presented for insertion, with the hope that much good may come of them to many who have not been under professional treatment. Saving a set of teeth is one of the most positive and undoubted processes in the world, provided the operator does his work well, and the patient does likewise. I state this in all candor, that the patient may understand his position; for if he would retain his teeth, he must make an effort—he must, indeed, be a co-worker.—When both the dentist and patient are faithful, there can be no result but success.—Therefore, oh, reader! peruse, ponder and practice these directions:

In the morning, before breakfast, always brush your teeth, first with water only, then with powder. Powder should be used at least once a day. Using a brush, with soap, just before retiring at night, is a commendable practice. To brush effectually, place the upper and lower rows of teeth parallel to each other, the points of the fronts touching; then use your brush up and down the teeth, between the gums, being not unkindly nor fearful to brush as well the gums as the teeth, thereby toughening one and cleansing the other. Your back teeth need more brushing than the front ones. Wisdom in this respect will be displayed should you show a partial care for the back and outsides of the rear-most teeth, above and below. After each and every meal use a quill tooth-pick—a waxed silk thread—and rinse the mouth with moderately cold water. The intention of these is simply to remove food from among the teeth; decomposed, acidified food, animal or vegetable, is the worst enemy that your teeth have now to encounter. The enemy, the combat, and the prize are before you—will you win or lose? If I have learned how to place your teeth in their present condition of health, I have learned also how to keep them so.—As I, in my operations have employed appropriate implements, so must you in yours.—These implements I have always on hand for those who want them. I do not obtrude them upon any one. I merely state the fact that they are obtainable. Employ other means, trust to other implements if you will but in that case absolve me from all responsibility. We are about to part, come and see me at least once a year, for inspection. This is important. Should you then exhibit evidences of having performed your part of the saving process, a mutual gladness will be ours—that we have not labored and suffered in vain.

Finally, be earnest. If I have been faithful, skillful, efficient, it is because I have been earnest. Earnest thought, earnest will, earnest action never fail. They are the synonyms of success.

J. W. CLOWES.

LEAVES are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable; they even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing he has given us a lesson not to deny the stout-heartedness within, because we see the lightness without.

It is well for us that we are born babies in intellect. Could we understand half what most mothers say and do to their infants, we should be filled with a conceit of our own importance, which would render us insupportable through life. Happy the boy whose mother is tired of talking nonsense to him, before he is old enough to know the sense of it!

A Chapter of Trade.

The rapid displacement of foreign goods by those of domestic manufacture, illustrate in a peculiar manner the ingenuity, energy, and elasticity of the American mind. In no class of goods is this more marked than hardware, for in no other is the astonishing cheapness of foreign labor so clearly seen. A gross, or 144 pieces, of knives and forks, the knife of steel, is sold in England for fifteen shillings sterling, which includes, beside the cost of steel and iron, forging, polishing, handling, papering, and labeling. A serviceable one-blade pocket knife is afforded for twelve shillings per gross, and goes on, through a long list. The German goods are cheaper yet; in files, edge-tools, cutlery, and guns, they have struck below competition; simply because, while the English laborer cannot live on less than sixpence a day, the German peasant, working alternately at the plow and anvil, can exist on threepence.

One of the most important articles in the hardware line is wood screws. Until about the year 1840 they were imported exclusively, and to a considerable extent for several years after. But about that time a company was established at Providence, Rhode Island, and soon followed by another, to make screws by machinery. They suffered the usual experimental infelicities, and contended also against that strong mercantile jealousy, which always opposes the introduction of a home made against a foreign article. But the screws were really so good, and the persistency and patience of the manufacturers so unconquerable, that within three or four years they had fairly introduced their goods, and within five or six years had entirely supplanted the foreign.—James, the excellent English manufacturer, was forced to confine himself to the home and continental trade.

Now, it is to be said for American manufacturing enterprise, that it can flourish either with or without protection. All it asks is uniformity; tariff or no tariff, only let it know what it has to meet, and let it alone. It is certain that the American hardware manufacturers could keep the market in the face of free trade. The elasticity of the screw business evinces this. There are about one hundred and thirty to fifty sizes of screws made, the average list price per gross, being not far from 36 cents. From this list the companies have made discounts varying from 20 to 60 per cent., and have thriven under all—plainly showing that they are not indebted to a protective tariff. A curious chapter in trade has been lately opened in the management of these screw companies, under the generalship of the agent of the largest two which have united, and virtually control the rest. The product of the principal consolidated company, is about 10,000 gross, or 1,440,000 screws daily. It has scarcely been less than this for ten years, and the fact is suggestive as to the vast consumption in this country, as to the importance of the hardware interest, and as to the value of the trade which England has lost. But within the past year, the inventor of the ingenious machinery by which these screws are made, and who had sold the right of its use for America solely to these companies, went to England, and invested an enterprising manufacturer, named Nettlefold, with his patent rights for that country. The American manufacturers were selling at 30 per cent. discount; Nettlefold, combining English cheap labor with the same machinery, soon appeared in this market at 60 per cent. discount, which, after allowing expenses of importation, brought his screws ten per cent. below the American. Of course he then received heavy orders.

The American makers were not long in feeling the reduction of their trade, and applied to Nettlefold to buy him off. He agreed to desist from the use of the machinery for a bonus of £10,000, in equal quarterly instalments for two years. The bargain was promptly closed, and the first instalment has already been paid. Pending these negotiations, which occurred last spring, the patent under which all these parties were working, expired, and the agent of the great American company went to England, found the inventor, who like all inventors, except Cole, Howe and a few others, was as poor as Job, and made it his interest to secure an extension of his patent.

All this being effected in the most secret and business like manner; Nettlefold being silenced; the patent extended, and both whip and reins in their hands, the companies immediately dropped their discount to twenty per cent., with such inducements for cash, as to make it necessary for every considerable dealer to buy only for money.

This shrewd operation is just now the object of much comment in the hardware trade. The merchants feel themselves to be at the mercy of the screw companies for a number of years to come.

When it is added that the stock of the principal company was already worth five or six hundred per cent., it may be conjectured that the shareholders have reason to consider themselves lucky fellows.

WOMAN'S CHARITY AND ELOQUENCE OF HEART.—That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, while poor himself had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when he increased in worldly goods, began to think he could not afford to give his services for nothing:

"Oh James, don't say the like of that," said the gentle hearted woman, don't; a poor scholar never came into the house that I didn't feel as if he brought fresh air from Heaven with him. I never miss the bit I give them—my heart warms to the soft and homely sound of their bare feet on the floor and the door almost opens of itself to receive them in."

It is well for us that we are born babies in intellect. Could we understand half what most mothers say and do to their infants, we should be filled with a conceit of our own importance, which would render us insupportable through life. Happy the boy whose mother is tired of talking nonsense to him, before he is old enough to know the sense of it!